





# الصف الثالث الثانوى

By

**Professional English Teachers**

# Unit 1 Writers and stories



| | | |
|---|---|---|
| attachment | ملحق – مرفق | ⇒ something you attach to / send with an email |
| average | متوسط | ⇒ the amount you get by adding several quantities together and then diving them by the number of quantities |
| believer | مؤمن | ⇒ someone who believes that a particular idea or thing is very good |
| collection | مجموعة – تشكيلة | ⇒ a set of similar things that you keep together |
| confused | مرتبك | ⇒ unable to understand some thing clearly |
| custom | عرف (عادة اجتماعية) | ⇒ something that people do in a society because it is traditional |
| disabled | معاق | ⇒ unable to use a part of the body in the way that most people do |
| district | حى سكنى مقاطعة/منطقة | ⇒ an area of a city or country |
| Establish | يؤسس – يثبت – يرسخ | ⇒ to give someone a respected position in society or in an organization |
| insist | يصر | ⇒ demand thet something sould be done |
| law | قانون | ⇒ the system of rules that people in a country or place must obey |
| midday | منتصف النهار | ⇒ twelve o'clock in the middle of the day |
| old-fashioned | موضة قديمة | ⇒ not modern and not fashioned any more |
| pioneer | رائد | ⇒ one of the first people to do something that other people will continue to develop |
| poetry | الشعر | ⇒ poem in general |
| publisher | ناشر | ⇒ person or company that produces books, magazines, etc. and makes them available for people to buy |
| routine | روتين | ⇒ a usual way in which you do things |
| secretary | سكرتيرة | ⇒ someone whose job is to type letters, arrange meetings, answer telephone calls, etc in an office |
| style | أسلوب | ⇒ a way of doing or making something that is typical of a particular person, group or period |



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| aboard | على متن (طائرة / ...) | law | قانون |
| abroad | بالخارج | lawyer | محامى |
| add | يضيف | leader | قائد |
| amount of | كمية من | literal | أدبى |
| an experience | تجربة شخصية | literature | الأدب |
| Arab language | اللغة العربية | midday | منتصف اليوم |
| Arab world | العالم العربى | midnight | منتصف الليل |

| | |
|---|---|
| arrange | يرتب |
| arrangement | ترتيب |
| attach | يرفق |
| attachment | مرفق |
| available | متاح / متوفر |
| average | معدل |
| belief | اعتقاد ـ إيمان |
| believe | يعتقد / يصدق |
| career | حياة مهنية |
| century | قرن (100 عام) |
| clearly | بوضوح |
| collection | مجموعة (تشكيلة) |
| compete | يتنافس |
| confused | حائر / مرتبك |
| confusing | محير / مربك |
| cultural | ثقافى |
| culture | الثقافة |
| custom | تقليد (عادة اجتماعية) |
| decade | عقد (10 أعوام) |
| demand | يطلب / طلب |
| develop | يطور |
| diplomat | دبلوماسى |
| disability | إعاقة / عجز |
| disabled | معوق |
| district | حى سكنى |
| divide | يقسم |
| earthquake | زلزال |
| editor | محرر |
| education | التعليم |
| ending | نهاية |
| establish | يؤسس / يرسخ |
| experience | خبرة |
| experiment | تجربة معملية |
| expert | خبير |
| fashion | موضة |
| fashionable | مساير للموضة |
| general | عام |
| graduate | يتخرج / خريج |
| international | دولى / عالمى |
| journalist | صحفى |

| | |
|---|---|
| mistakes | أخطاء |
| modern | حديث / عصرى |
| national | قومى / محلى |
| obey | يطيع |
| old-fashioned | موضة قديمة |
| organization | منظمة |
| particular | خاص |
| period | فترة |
| pioneer | رائد |
| pioneering | ريادى / رائد |
| poem | قصيدة |
| poet | شاعر |
| poetry | الشعر |
| politican | سياسى |
| position | مكانة / موقع |
| postman | رجل البريد (البوسطجى) |
| primary school | مدرسة ابتدائى |
| produce | ينتج |
| publish | ينشر |
| publisher | الناشر |
| quality | جودة |
| quantity | كمية |
| represent | يمثل / ينوب عن |
| respected | محترم |
| routine | روتين يومى |
| rules | قواعد |
| sailor | بحار |
| similar | مشابه |
| society | مجتمع |
| speech | خطبة / حديث |
| style | أسلوب |
| support | يساند / يؤيد |
| survey | إحصاء |
| system | أسلوب / نظام |
| tradition | تقليد (عرف اجتماعى) |
| traditional | تقليدى |
| type | يكتب (على الكمبيوتر) |
| unable | غير قادر |
| writer | كاتب |




**Interviewer** : When did you start writing ?
**Writer** : I first wrote stories and poems when I was at primary school.
**Interviewer** : What was the first thing you wrote ?
**Writer** : When I was seven, I wrote a poem which won second prize in a national competition for school children.

Interviewer : When did you start writing stories ?
Writer : When I was at university I wrote short stories for student magazine. My head was always full of ideas. While I was finishing one story, I was thinking of the next one.
Interviewer : Didn't you get confused ?
Writer : Not really. I used to write very quickly – I finished most short stories in two or three days. As soon as I'd finished one story, I started the next one.
Interviewer : Do you still write like that ?
Writer : No, I don't write short stories now. Now I only write novels – they take much longer.
Interviewer : So how do you write now ? Do you have a fixed routine ?
Writer : Yes. I write from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon, with a ten-minute break for coffee at midday. I write an average of a thousand words a day.
Interviewer : Do you use a computer ?
Writer : No, I'm old-fashioned- I use a pencil and paper. I used a computer for a few weeks, but it gave me a headache. So first I write something by hand, then my secretary types it onto the computer. My publisher insists that I send everything as an e-mail attachment.
Interviewer : How many words do you write usually ?
Writer : I write one thousand new words a day for a week, then I spend two or three days checking the week's work until I'm completely happy I'd changed my last novel six times before I was happy with it.
Interviewer : Do you show other people ?
Writer : No, not until a novel's almost finished. Then I give it to two or three good friends and ask them for the opinions.
Interviewer : Do they ever tell you they don't like what you've written ?
Writer : Yes! Last year both of the people who read one of my books said they didn't like how my story ended. So I changed it.
Interviewer : What did you think of the ending of the last story ?
Writer : When I finished it, I thought it was my best ending.
Interviewer : That's very interesting. Thank you for talking to me.
Writer : You're welcome.



## Reading

### Yehia Haqqi (1905 – 1992)

Yehia Haqqi was one of the pioneers of modern Egyptian Literature. As well as being an important writer, he was an expert on Arab culture.
YEHIA HAQQI was born in 1905 in Sayyida Zeinab district of Cairo. He graduated in law and worked for a short time as a lawyer. In 1929, he began his career as a diplomat and he worked abroad for more than 20 years. The time he spent in France, Italy, Turkey and Libya gave him experiences. He later used in his writing. At the same time as he was working, Haqqi was also writing stories. His first short story, published (came out) in 1925, established him as one of the great short story writers of the Arab world.
Haqqi always wanted to help poor and disabled people. he had to go to hospital after an earthquake in Cairo, but he gave his bed to a poor person who he thought needed it more. In 1955, he wrote a collection of short stories about the poor and the disabled which won an important prize. Another of his stories the postman, was made into a film. Haqqi wrote in a new way about Arab society and customs in the twentieth century. Haqqi was also interested in the Arabic language and he developed a new style of writing which is respected today.
As well as writing his own novels and stories, Haqqi also translated Russian, French, Italian and Turkish literature into Arabic. He was a very strong believer in the power of education and supported many young Egyptian writers.
Haqqi died in 1991, but is still thought of as the father of the modern short story and the novel in Egypt.




# Expressions & Prespositions

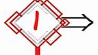
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| a break for | راحة من أجل | full of = filled with | ملئ بـ |
| a set of | مجموعة من | give + شخص + a headache | يسبب له صداعًا |
| a strong believer in | مناصر قوى لـ | go wrong | يتعطل / يسوء |
| as far as I am concerned | على قدر اهتمامى | happy with | سعيد (راض) بـ |
| at dawn | فى الفجر | have a fixed routine | لديه روتين ثابت |
| at midday | فى منتصف اليوم | have a headache | يعانى من الصداع |
| at midnight | فى منتصف الليل | in the middle of | فى وسط |
| at night | ليلًا | insist on + n. / V.ing | يصر على / يلح |
| at noon | ظهرًا | insist that + جملة | يصر أن |
| at the same time | فى نفس الوقت | persist in + n. / v.ing | يصر على / يداوم على |
| attach to | يرفق بـ | power of | قوة / أهمية . . . |
| be / get confused | مرتبك / حائر | provide a model for | يقدم نموذجًا أو قدوة لـ |
| be awarded a degree | يُمنح درجة علمية | Thank you for | أشكرك على |
| be made into a film | يتم تحويله إلى فيلم | the father of | أب (رائد) لـ |
| believer in | مؤمن بـ | tolerant of / towards | متسامح مع |
| by hand | باليد | translate from ... into | يترجم من ... إلى |
| compete with | يتنافس مع | type ... onto | يكتب ... على (الكمبيوتر) |
| create a new style | يبتكر أسلوبًا جديدًا | typical of | مطابق لـ |
| establish himself as | يحقق لنفسه مكانة كـ | unable to | غير قادر على |
| expert on / in / at | خبير فى | win a prize for | يفوز |
| fill ... with | يملأ ... بـ | work for a publisher | يعمل لدى ناشر |




## Make & Do

| Make, made, made | | Do, did, done | |
|---|---|---|---|
| make a choice | يختار | do a course | يدرس دورة تعليمية |
| make a decision | يتخذ قرارًا | do a favour | يقدم خدمة أو معروف |
| make a difference | يُحدث اختلافًا | do a project / study | يقوم بعمل بحث أو دراسة |
| make a discovery | يكتشف | do a research on/ into | يقوم بعمل بحث عن |
| make a fire | يشعل نارًا | do a revision | يراجع |
| make a journey / a trip / ... | يقوم برحلة | do a service / render | يقدم (يؤدى) خدمة |
| make a living (by) | يكسب رزقه (بأن) | do a sum / puzzle | يقوم بحل مسألة / لغز |
| make a mistake | يخطئ | do a survey | يجرى (يعمل) إحصاءً |
| make a profit / loss | يحقق ربحًا / خسارة | do a test / an exam | يؤدى امتحانًا |
| make a promise | يقدم وعدًا | do an experiment | يجرى تجربة علمية |
| make a request (for) | يقدم طلبًا (لكى) | do an operation | يجرى عملية جراحية |
| make a reservation | يحجز | do better / well | يحسن أدائه / يفلح |
| make a speech | يلقى كلمة / خطابًا | do cooking/cleaning/... | يقوم بالطهى/التنظيف \ ... |
| make a suggestion/ proposal | يقدم اقتراحًا / عرضًا | do exercise / sport / activities | يمارس ... |
| make a telephone call | يجرى مكالمة تليفونية | do good / evil | يفعل الخير / الشر |
| make an appointment | يرتب موعدًا | do homework | يقوم بعمل (ينجز) الواجب |
| make arrangements | يعد ترتيبات | do housework | يؤدى العمل المنزلى |
| make friends (with) | يكون صداقة (مع) | do laundry | يغسل الملابس |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| make money / a fortune | يكون ثروة | do one's best | يبذل قصارى (غاية) جهده |
| make parts of cars / ... | يصنع أجزاء سيارات/... | do one's duty | يؤدى واجبه |
| make progress / a success | يحقق تقدمًا /نجاحًا | do shopping | يتسوق |
| make tea/ a cake / table ... | يصنع / يعد ... | do the washing up | يغسل الأطباق |
| make the room / the bed | يرتب الحجرة / الفراش | do things | يفعل أشياءً |
| make use of | يستغل | do work / a job | يؤدى مهام وظيفته / يقوم بمهمة |



1 abroad بالخارج aboard على متن سفينة أو طائرة أو قطار broad عريض / واسع

board يركب سفينة أو طائرة أو قطار / لوحة / سبورة

My friend lived abroad for 12 years. She works in a broad office.

She travelled on board the ship. In the past teachers used black boards for explaining.

2 biography سيرة ذاتية لشخص يكتبها عنه شخص آخر

autobiography سيرة ذاتية لشخص يكتبها الشخص بنفسه

- No one wrote about Zewal's biography uptill now.
- Taha Hussien wrote his autobiography and it was published long time ago.

3 experience خبرة (ما يكتسبه الشخص من معرفة ومهارات من خلال عمل معين – لا تجمع)

an experience موقف أو تجربة فى الحياة (تجمع)

experiment تجربة علمية لإثبات صحة شئ ما أو التوصل لنتائج معينة

- Travelling abroad gives us much experience.
- I got an important experience when I lost my money.
- Experiments in laboratories help scientists to prove their theories.

4 habit عادة (شخصية) custom عرف سائد فى المجتمع (عادة مجتمعية)

tradition تقليد (شئ موروث)

- Getting up late is a horrible habit try to change it.
- Wearing a nice white dress is an old custom in the Egyptian society.
- Eating salted fish in Sham Elnessim is an old traidiotn.

5 award = prize يمنح – منحة – جائزة (رسميًا) a ward جناح – عنبر فى مستشفى

reward يكافئ – مكافأة (مقابل سلوك حسن أو عمل جيد أو تقديم خدمة للمجتمع)

- Najeeb Mahfouz was awarded nobel prize.
- The ministry of health prepared many wards to help cpvid 19's patients.
- I rewarded my good students as they cleaned the class.

6 publish ينشر شيئًا مكتوبًا (كتابًا / جريدة / مجلة) publisher الناشر

spread ينشر – ينتشر (خبر – إشاعة – وعى / ... أشياء معنوية)

prevail يسود – يعم (لا يأتى بعدها مفعول)

- The publisher admired my story and asked me to publish it.
- A lot of rumors were spread among people about covid 19.
- We hope that peace will prevail among the conflicting countries.

7 disabled ذو إعاقة جسدية retarded ذو إعاقة عقلية

backward متخلف عن النمو الطبيعي (شخص – دولة) (advanced / developed) (متقدم)

- The disabled must find appropriate opportunities to integrate into society.
- As he is retarded he can't find a good treatment.
- Many backward countries strive to achieve economic progress.





8 عند استخدام the قبل صفات معينة تتحول الصفة إلى اسم جمع ويأتى بعده فعل فى صيغة الجمع :

the poor الفقراء / the rich الأغنياء / the disabled المعاقون / the deaf الصم / the dumb البكم

- The poor are in need of our help. = Poor people are in need of our help.

9 تستخدم a / an قبل كلمات معينة بمعنى (فى كل أو لكل) وعادة يمكن أن نستخدم مكانها كلمة per

a (per) day / a (per) month / an (per) hour / a (per) person

- He earns 500 pounds a (per) month. He drives 70 miles an (per) hour.

10 لاحظ عدم جمع الكلمات الآتية إذا جاء قبلها عدد وبعدها اسم لأنها صفة والصفة لا تجمع (لاحظ استخدام – بين العدد والاسم) :

second / minute / hour / day / week / month / year

- I usually have a ten-minute break for coffee at midday.
- The meeting lasted for five hours. ولكننا نقول

11 وفى حالة وجود كلمة time بعد الكلمات السابقة نستخدم (s') فى حالة المفرد و ('s) فى حالة الجمع :

- In a week's time - in two years' time

12 win يفوز بـ beat يهزم / يتغلب على / يضرب

earn يكسب (مالًا / قوته) gain يكتسب / يزداد

# win, won, won (a medal, a cup, a race, a competition, a match, a game, a battle, an award, a prize, a championship)(يفوز بـ / يفوز فى (فعل لازم ومتعد)

- The Egyptian football team hope to win the world Football Cup.

# beat, beat, beaten (يهزم / يفوز على / يتغلب على (يأتى بعده الشخص / الفريق / البلد المهزوم)

- Liverpool team beat Chelsea by 3/1.

# earn, earned, earned (money / living) (يكسب مالًا / عيشه (قوته)

- She earns 4000$ a month.
- He works hard to earn his living.

# gain (يكتسب (شئ معنوى غالبًا) (experience / information / knowledge / reputation / fame / love / confidence)

# gain (weight وزن / height طول / speed سرعة (يزداد

- He has gained a great experience because of reading a lot.
- He has gained a lot of weight due to eating much

13 other than = except = but غير / بخلاف / ماعدا

rather than = in preference to / instead of (بدلًا من (مفضلا شيئًا على آخر)

otherwise = or (وإلا (يأتى بعدها جملة)

- The form cannot be signed by anyone other than yourself.
- I think I'd like to stay at home this evening rather than go out.
- You'll have to go now, otherwise you'll miss your bus.

14 graduate from يتخرج من / خريج ... الجامعة / الكلية

graduate in (graduate with a degree in) + يتخرج بشهادة فى / يتخصص فى التخصص

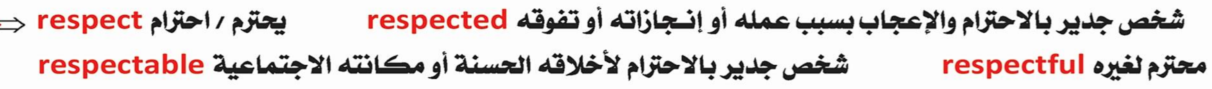
a graduate خريج (be a graduate of) الجامعة / الكلية

graduate as (يتخرج كـ (وظيفة)

- He graduated from Zagazig University.
- Omar graduate in / graduated with a degree in engineering.
- He is, as a newly graduate, looking for a job.





15 respect يحترم / احترام respected شخص جدير بالاحترام والإعجاب بسبب عمله أو إنجازاته أو تفوقه
respectable شخص جدير بالاحترام لأخلاقه الحسنة أو مكانته الاجتماعية respectful محترم لغيره

- Dr Magdi Yacoub is a respected heart surgeon.
- She is a respectable young woman from a good family.
- We should be respectful towards elderly people.

16 work as a / an + الوظيفة = be a / an + الوظيفة ... يعمل كـ / يعمل بوظيفة
work عمل / مكان العمل (اسم لا يعد ولا يسبقه أداة)
ولكن إذا جُمعت كلمة work يصبح معناها مؤلفات أو أعمال فنية أو أدبية : (a work of art / works of steel)
job وظيفة / عمل (اسم يعد ويجمع وتشير إلى عمل منتظم لكسب المال)
profession مهنة أو عمل يتطلب قدرًا كبيرًا من التدريب والتعليم مثل الطب والمحاماة والتدريس
career الحياة المهنية أو الوظيفية (الفترة التى يقضيها الشخص فى وظيفة معينة)

- It takes a lot of work to build a house.
- Mr Ayman leaves work at two o'clock every day.
- It's very difficult to find a job nowadays.
- He left the teaching profession to set up his own business.
- Mr A.Abdeltawab has a long career in teaching.

## Derivatives المشتقات

| Verb | فعل | Noun | اسم | Adjective | صفة |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Attach | يلحق / يرفق | attachment | مرفق | attached | مرفق / ملحق |
| believe | يؤمن بـ / يعتقد | Believer<br>Belief | مؤمن / مؤيد<br>اعتقاد / عقيدة | believable | يمكن تصديقه |
| Collect | يجمع | collection | مجموعة / تشكيلة | Collective | جمعى |
| compete | يتسابق / ينافس | Competition<br>competitor | مسابقة / منافسة<br>متسابق / منافس | Competitive | تنافسى |
| Confuse | يربك / يحير | Confusion | ارتباك / حيرة | confused<br>confusing | حائر / مرتبك<br>مربك / محير |
| develop | يطور / ينمى / يتطور | Developed<br>Developing | متقدم<br>نامى | Development | تطوير / تنمية / تطور |
| Educate | يعلم | Education<br>educationalist | التعليم<br>خبير تعليمى | educational | تعليمى |
| Obey<br>publish | يطيع<br>ينشر / يعلن | Obedience<br>Publisher<br>Publication<br>Publicity | طاعة<br>ناشر<br>نشر<br>دعاية وإعلان | Obedient<br>Published | مطيع<br>منشور |
| | | Fashion | موضة | fashionable | مساير للموضة |

## Antonyms كلمات وعكسها

| Word | الكلمة | Antonym | العكس |
|---|---|---|---|
| ability | قدرة | disability | إعاقة |
| belief | إيمان | disbelief | عدم إيمان (تكذيب) |
| fashionable | حديث (على الموضة) | old-fashioned | قديم / تقليدى |
| modern | حديث / معاصر | old | قديم |
| obey | يطيع | disobey | يعصى |
| usual | مألوف / معتاد | unusual | غير مألوف / غير معتاد |





## Synonyms مترادفات الكلمات



| Word | | Synonyms | Word | | Synonyms |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| collection | مجموعة | package | law | قانون | rule |
| district | منطقة – حي | zone-region | old fashioned | موضة قديمة | out of date - out date |
| Establish | يؤسس | Found-set up | Style | أسلوب | mode-locution |

# Exercise?

## 1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

### 1- Student's Book Exercises

1-When I'm happy ................. what I've written, my secretary types it onto the computer.
a to b for c by d with

2- My publisher .............. that I send everything as an e-mail attachment.
a persist b assists c insists d resist

3- We .............. a class survey today.
a did b made c gave d got

4- The computer .............. noise.
a made b did c got d gave

5- I can't come out because I've got to .............. the washing up.
a make b do c get d give

6- My uncle is .............. a new table.
a causing b minding c making d doing

7- He's going to .............. a speech.
a talk b get c do d make

8- I always .............. my homework well.
a make b do c get d give

9- She .............. well in the exam.
a made b did c got d gave

10- Have you .............. any arrangements for the holiday ?
a done b caused c given d made

11- You have .............. two mistakes in the test.
a made b done c given d played

12- Ali .............. a good job when he made that new table.
a gave b got c did d made

### 2- Workbook Exercises

13- Early black and white photos show people in .............. clothes.
a newly fashionable b old-fashioned c fashionable d fashionably

14- The sun is at its strongest at ..............
a midnight b day c afternoon d midday

15- I don't really have a .............. during the holidays.
a red tape b routine c system d rest

16- My friend won a prize in a .............. competition.
a poetry b poem c poet d poets

17- My friend and I are going to enter an athletics ............... We all hope to win something.
a game b tour c course d competition

18- I sent an email with two ............... They were photos of my friends.

a attachments b books c contacts d connections

19- That author's books are very successful, so I think that he will easily find a .............. for the next book.

a attachment b publisher c believer d establish

20- The noun is an attachment and the verb is ..............

a attachable b attach c attack d attract

21- The adjective is confused and the noun is ..............

a confused b confusing c confuse d confusion

22- Midday is twelve o'clock in the day and twelve o'clock at night is ..............

a midday b midnight c mid year d mid week

23- The verb is insist and the adjective is ..............

a insisted b insisting c insistent d insistency

24- The opposite of old-fashioned is ..............

a fashionably b fashion c fashioned d fashionable

25- I really enjoyed this book. It's written in a very simple ..............

a way b method c style d type

26- Yehia Haqqi came from a poor .............. of Cairo.

a distract b district c distort d distinct

27- My brother wants to be a lawyer when he graduates, so he is studying .............. at university.

a law b low c loyal d lull

28- Magdi Yacoub is one of the first heart transplant ..............

a captains b players c pioneers d astronauts

29- In my grandfather's village, they still follow the same traditional .............. that he used to follow when he was a boy.

a costumes b consumes c customs d castes

30- Ali's cousin is .............. and cannot walk very well.

a abled b able c disabled d enabled

31- A .............. is someone who produces books, newspapers or magazines.

a publisher b publiciser c writer d editor

32- My parents gave me a .............. of modern short stories for my birthday.

a sum b collection c collect d serial

33- Yehia Haqqi was an important twentieth century ..............

a writer b editor c lawyer d solicitor

34- Although Nawal has a / an .............., she is very good at sports.

a disabled b able c ability d disability

## 3- Longman Exercises

35- I sent a photo as an email .............. with my application form.

a attachment b detachment c replacement d development

36- Young writers find it difficult to have a / an .............. for their stories.

a publisher b writer c reader d author

37- Young people like to wear .............. clothes to follow the latest fashion.

a old-fashioned b old c unfashionable d fashionable

38- My mother has a .............. that children learn best by playing games.

a relieve b believe c belief d relief



39- A person who can't use part of his / her body is ..............
a disabled b unable c enabled d able

40- Yehia Haqqi qualified in .............. and worked for a short time as a lawyer.
a rule b rules c laws d law

41- Yehia Haqqi was one of the .............. of modern Egyptian literature.
a pioneers b pioneering c beginners d beginning

42- Yehia Haqqi's first novel .............. him as one of the great short story writers of the Arab world.
a refreshed b published c established d furnished

43- Yehia Haqqi wrote a .............. of short stories about the poor and the disabled.
a reflection b collection c selection d correction

44- The novelist .............. an important prize for his last novel.
a won b gained c beat d earned

45- "The Postman" was .............. into a successful film.
a spread b done c written d made

46- My friend tried to make me change my mind but I .............. on my opinion.
a resisted b insisted c persisted d consisted

47- Yehia Haqqi wrote about Arab society and ..............
a cats b casts c costumes d customs

48- Minisitry of education plans for .............. education.
a developing b enveloping c deleting d delaying

49- Scientists have a great .............. on our life.
a affect b affective c effect d effective

## 4- Professional Exercises

50- Mr Soliman spends two or three hours a night .............. his student's work.
a to check b checking c check d to checking

51- Mr Ahmed writes one thousand new words ..............
a everyday b in day c a day d one day

52- Haqqi was a very strong .............. in the power of education and supported many young Egyptian writers.
a believing b belief c believer d believed

53- As well as .............. an important writer, he was an expert on Arabic culture.
a being b to be c be d having been

54- In 1929, Haqqi began his .............. as a diplomat.
a job b profession c career d life

55- The time Haqqi spent in France, Italy, Turkey and Libya gave him ..............
a job b experiments c experts d experiences

56- Haqqi always wanted to help poor and .............. people.
a abled b able c disabled d enabled

57- One of Haqqi's stories, The Postman, was .............. a film.
a made from b made of c made by d made into

58- Haqqi was interested in the Arabic language and he .............. a new style of writing which is respected today.
a invented b discovered c developed d made

59- As well as writing his own novels and stories, Haqqi also translated Russian, French, Italian and Turkish .............. into Arabic.
a literature b literary c litter d letter

60- Haqqi died in 1992, but is still thought of as the .............. of the modern short story and the novel in Egypt.
a son b father c father-in-law d uncle



61- All people must …………… the law.
ⓐ obey ⓑ break ⓒ destroy ⓓ damage

62- …………… poor are in need of our help.
ⓐ No article ⓑ A ⓒ An ⓓ The

63- I usually have …………… break for coffee at midday.
ⓐ ten-minute ⓑ a ten-minute ⓒ a ten-minutes ⓓ ten-minutes

64- I climbed on …………… of the ship.
ⓐ board ⓑ broad ⓒ abroad ⓓ beard

65- You'll have to go now, …………… you'll miss your bus.
ⓐ rather than ⓑ other than ⓒ except ⓓ otherwise

66- When the employee is 60, he …………… and can live on his pension.
ⓐ signs ⓑ tries ⓒ resigns ⓓ retires

67- We should be …………… towards elderly people.
ⓐ respect ⓑ respectable ⓒ respectful ⓓ respected

68- Haqqi was also interested in Arabic language and he developed a new style of writing which is …………… today.
ⓐ respect ⓑ respectable ⓒ respectful ⓓ respected

69- He graduated …………… law and worked for a short time as a lawyer.
ⓐ from ⓑ at ⓒ in ⓓ of

70- As well as being an important writer, Haqqi was an expert …………… Arab culture.
ⓐ by ⓑ on ⓒ with ⓓ of

71- In 1929, Haqqi began his career as a diplomat and he worked …………… for more than 20 years.
ⓐ board ⓑ broad ⓒ abroad ⓓ beard

72- The loud music my daughter was playing …………… me a headache yesterday.
ⓐ gave ⓑ made ⓒ took ⓓ did

73- I read a/an …………… of 20 books a year.
ⓐ collection ⓑ average ⓒ rate ⓓ number

74- Do you use a computer ? – No, I'm ……………. – I use a pencil and paper.
ⓐ old-fashioned ⓑ old fashion ⓒ fashionable ⓓ fashionably

75- The Egyptian football team hope to …………… World Football Cup.
ⓐ gain ⓑ win ⓒ earn ⓓ lose

76- I think …………… work is very tiring as it includes arranging meetings, making telephone calls and typing emails.
ⓐ literal ⓑ scientific ⓒ medical ⓓ secretarial

## Professional Advanced Exercises

77- Haqqi had also …………… in the Arabic language.
ⓐ interested ⓑ interesting ⓒ an interest ⓓ interest

78- Story writers have various …………… that help them write their stories.
ⓐ experiences ⓑ experience ⓒ experiments ⓓ experts

79- How can …………… a job help you succeed in a different career.
ⓐ did ⓑ do ⓒ does ⓓ doing

80- We should spread the …………… of cooperation in our society.
ⓐ style ⓑ tradition ⓒ culture ⓓ habits

81- It is important …………… the disabled people.
ⓐ to always help ⓑ help always ⓒ always helping ⓓ always help

82- It is useful for people to do more than one job in their ……………
ⓐ career ⓑ work ⓒ time ⓓ activities



83- Face masks must be worn by ..............

a) driving b) orders c) hand d) law

84- Mo Salah is a popular player both at .............. and abroad.

a) world b) the country c) home d) universe

85- I did not leave the class but the teacher...............

a) insists b) was insisting c) was insistent d) insitence

86- .............. is a state of not being certain about what's happening.

a) Insistence b) Confusion c) Disability d) Assurance

87- He was depressed and in a .............. state of mind.

a) confuse b) confused c) confusion d) confusing

## 5- Exercises from previous exams

88- Yehia Haqqi graduated in law and worked for time as a .............. (السودان ٢٠١١)

a) lawyer b) diplomat c) sailor d) journalist

89- Dr. Zewail is more than just a Nobel Prize winner; he's a/an..............in chemistry.(ث.ع. ٢٠١٢)

a) investor b) explorer c) pioneer d) politician

90- They have just received this photo as an e-mail .............. (السودان ٢٠١٢)

a) post b) attachment c) letter d) part

91- She is reading the .............. of Taha Hussein. He has a very interesting life. (دور ثانى ٢٠١٣)

a) biography b) blackmail c) ceremony d) celebration

92- My daily .............. begins when my alarm clock goes off at 6.30. (السودان ٢٠١٣)

a) routine b) custom c) red tape d) traditions

93- As the famous man is illiterate, a journalist is writing his .............. (ث.ع. ٢٠١٤)

a) autography b) autobiography c) biography d) biodynamics

94- I really admire Charles Dickens as a novelist as his writing .............. is unique. (ث.ع. ٢٠١٥)

a) behaviour b) attitude c) style d) conduct

95- I .............. my ambition when I became an engineer. (نظام قديم ٢٠١٥)

a) won b) got c) made d) achieved

96- The noise .............. her a headache yesterday. (تجريبى ٢٠١٦)

a) took b) made c) gave d) did

97- The sun is at .............. strongest at midday. (تجريبى ٢٠١٦)

a) it's b) here's c) its d) hers

98- He was .............. on getting his money by tomorrow. (ث.أزهرية ٢٠١٩)

a) insist b) insistent c) insistence d) insistently

99- His charitable organization .............. him as one of the greatest men in history. (ث.ع.٢٠١٩)

a) finished b) punished c) established d) published

100- Most people don't have a ................ during their holidays. (ث.ع.٢٠٢٠)

a) red-tape b) route c) routine d) rule

101- The electrician is ...................for work next weekend. (ث.ع.٢٠٢٠)

a) available b) sustainable c) bearable d) reasonable

102- Modern washing machines have a/an ................ for controlling heat. (ث.ع.٢٠٢٠)

a) style b) system c) orbit d) order

103- I'm afraid that material is no longer ...................., Madam. (٢٠٢٠ث. أزهرية ـ أدبى)

a) spare b) available c) vacant d) empty



104- His…………… didn't stop him from becoming a world-class scientist. (٢٠٢٠ث. أزهرية)

a ability b disable c disabled d disability

105- Don't do that again; ……………… I'll hit you.. (٢٠٢٠ث. أزهرية ـ أدبى)

a otherwise b so c although d moreover

106- My grandfather was a strong ………… in the importance of girls' education. (٢٠٢٠تجريبى ١ ـ)

a pioneer b believer c customer d stylist

107- He thought of all the ………… alternatives to solve his problems. (٢٠٢٠تجريبى ١ ـ)

a impossible b unavailable c available d portable

108- People seek out ………… professions. (٢٠٢٠تجريبى ١ ـ)

a respecting b respectable c respectful d respected

109- Egypt has its own ………… identity which is different from that of the western countries. (٢٠٢٠تجريبى ٢ ـ)

a cultural b available c cultured d unavailable

## 6- Profssional Out of the box Exercise

110- The …………… outside the house said : 'Private'.

a advice b label c notice d signal

111- How unkind of him to …………… to help you!

a agree b deny c ignore d refuse

112- She wanted to buy a modern dress, she didn't want an old-…………… one.

a styled b formed c looked d fashioned

113- He lost his …………… and threw a book at me.

a feeling b mood c sense d temper

114- I don't think you've …………… Mrs. Walker before I introduce you to her.

a found b known c met d presented

115- If the boss sees you doing that, you'll get into ……………

a nuisance b problem c struggle d trouble

116- Many poets have …………… the beauties of the countryside.

a enthused b enamored c appealed d extolled

117- The house was sold for £60000, which was far from than its real ……………

a costs b value c priceless d expense

118- This morning, drivers were warned of …………… fog in all industrial areas.

a deep b thick c cloudy d great

119- I can't find the scissors anywhere. What have you done …………… them ?

a with b to c of d by

120- What measures have been …………… to control the crowd at Saturday's football match ?

a imagined b made c given d taken

121- If we can …………… our present difficulties, then everything should be all right.

a get off b come across c come over d get over

122- I'm …………… to get the tickets for the show today, as there are hardly any left.

a worried b curious c anxious d afraid

## 3- a) Translate into Arabic :

1- Egypt has a strong cultural history. some of the greatest Arab writers, musicians and craftsmen are Egyptians. (دور ثانى ٢٠٠٢)

إن مصر لها تاريخ ثقافى كبير، وإن بعض أعظم الكتاب والموسيقيين والفنانين / الحرفيين العرب من مصر .






2- A wise educational policy directs education towards fulfilling the the needs of society. (ث.ع.٢٠٠٧)

إن السياسة التعليمية الحكيمة هى التى تتجه بالتعليم نحو تحقيق (توفير) احتياجات المجتمع .

3- Some Egyptian writers have advocated women's rights and called for their equality with men.

........................................................................................................................................

4- Now, women have the same rights as men and even hold important positions in society.

........................................................................................................................................

5- Yehia HAqqi is regarded as the father of the modern short story and novel in Egypt.

........................................................................................................................................

6- Yehia Haqqi is one of the pioneers of modern literature because he developed a new style of writing.

........................................................................................................................................

7- A lot of people reject change as they prefer following their usual life style. (ث.ع.٢٠٢٠)

........................................................................................................................................

## b) Translate into English :

١ـ يتسلم الكتاب والعلماء جوائز قيمة كل عام فى حفل كبير فى حضور رئيس الجمهورية . (معدل ١٩٨١)

Writers and scientists receive valuable prizes (awards) in the presence of the president in a great ceremony every year.

٢ـ يعد إنشاء الكثير من مكتبات الأطفال خطوة هامة نحو إثراء ثقافة الطفل . (ث.ع.١٩٩٠)

Establishing a lot of libraries for children is an important step towards enriching the child's culture.

٣ـ تفخر مصر بكتابها العظماء أمثال نجيب محفوظ الحائز على جائزة نوبل فى الأدب .

........................................................................................................................................

٤ـ لقد أصبح معرض الكتاب مركزًا رئيسيًا للثقافة والأدب والعلوم ومقصدًا لكل المثقفين .

........................................................................................................................................

٥ـ إن للكتاب والأدباء والمفكرين دورًا رائدًا فى تشكيل وعى وثقافة الشعوب فى أى أمة .

........................................................................................................................................

٦ـ يطلق على الكتاب والفنانين القوى الناعمة لما لهم من تأثير كبير فى المجتمع .

........................................................................................................................................

## Enrich your vocabulary كلمات تساعدك فى الترجمة

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| advocate | يدافع عن | form | يشكل |
| awareness | وعى | hold | يتولى |
| be called | يطلق على | man-of letters | أديب |
| be regarded as | يُعد / يُعتبر | nation | أمة |
| Book Fair | معرض الكتاب | Nobel Prize | جائزة نوبل |
| call for | ينادى بـ | pride – be proud of | يفخر بـ |
| cultured = literate | مثقف | right | حق |
| destination | مقصد | soft power | قوى ناعمة |
| equality | مساواة | thinker | مفكر |












# Past simple الماضى البسيط




## Form التكوين

يتكون من التصريف الثانى للفعل، وهناك نوعان من الأفعال :

١ـ أفعال المنتظمة ويأتى الماضى منها بإضافة d أو ed أو ied فى نهاية الفعل مثل :

- walk → walked
- invite → invited
- stop → stopped
- play → played
- study → studied

خد بالك! الأفعال التى تنتهى بحرف c نضيف آخرها : ked

- panic → painicked
- picnic → picnicked

٢ـ أفعال شاذة وتحفظ مثل :

- cut → cut
- read → read
- go → went
- am, is, are → was, were
- have, has → had
- do, does → did

لاحظ الآتى : هناك بعض الأفعال تصرف كأفعال منتظمة أو شاذة مثل : -

learn → learned / learnt

## Usage الاستخدام

١ـ لوصف أحداث تمت وانتهت فى الماضى وليس لها علاقة بالحاضر، وغالبًا ما يأتى مع وقت أو تاريخ

- Mr Mowad visited London in 2010.
- I was in Alexandria a month ago.

Test your self (نموذج الوزارة الثانى ٢٠١١)

1- The Romans ............... Petra nearly two thousand years ago.

a) have captured  b) were captured  c) captured  d) had captured

٢ـ لسرد أحداث متتابعة أو قصص أو حكايات حدثت فى الماضى

* The robbers killed the guard, opened the safe, took the money and ran away.

2- When Mr Ahmed ............... an idea, he wrote it down.

a) have  b) had  c) having  d) has

٣ـ للتعبير عن عادة أو تكرار كان يحدث فى الماضى وتستخدم مع الكلمات الآتية ( Usually - Always - Offten....... )

* When I was young, I usually rode a bike.

3- I always ............... my uncle when I was on holiday.

a) visits  b) visiting  c) visited  d) was visited

## Key words الكلمات الدالة

يستخدم الماضى البسيط مع الكلمات الآتية :

yesterday أمس / last (week / month / ...) الماضى / (a week / year / ...) ago منذ / the other day منذ عدة أيام / in the past فى الماضى / in (the) ancient times فى العصور السالفة / one day ذات يوم / once (once upon a time) ذات مرة / in + سنة ماضية / from + سنة ماضية + to + سنة ماضية



## ملاحظات

اعتاد أن (للتعبير عن عادة كانت تحدث فى الماضى ولم تعد تحدث فى الوقت الحاضر

1) فاعل + used to + inf.

وتنفى بـ فاعل + didn't use to / never used to / usedn't to + inf.

- When I was young, I used to ride a bike.
- When I was young, I didn't use to (never used to) drive a car.

2) فاعل + usually + ماضى بسيط = فاعل + used to + inf.

= فاعل + no longer + مضارع بسيط مثبت

= فاعل + don't / doesn't + inf. ...... any longer / any more.

- He usually got up early. = He used to get up early.
- He no longer gets up early. = He doesn't get up early any longer.

4- They .............. to spend the feast with us every year until we moved. (مرحلة أولى ٢٠١٠)

a) use b) are used c) have used d) used

5- When I was younger, I .............. go swimming every day.

a) usually b) used c) use d) used to

ولكن معتاد على (عادة مستمرة فى الوقت الحاضر ) فاعل عاقل + be / get + used to + v.ing/ noun

- I am / get used to driving a car.

3) How long ago did ......... ? = When did ......... ?

* How long ago did you leave school ? = When did you leave school ?

٤) يستخدم الماضى البسيط مع التعبيرات الآتية للتعبير عن التمنى أو عما يُفترض أن يكون متحققًا فى المضارع

(ماضى غير حقيقى) Unreal Past : هام جدا!!!

1- I wish + فاعل + ماضى بسيط * I wish Yousef played well.

2- It's (high) time + فاعل + ماضى بسيط + * It's time we went to bed.

3- I would rather + فاعل + ماضى بسيط + * I'd rather she helped him.

Test your self

6- I'd rather you .............. this car. It's a bargain. (نموذج الوزارة الثانى ٢٠١٤)

a) buy b) to buy c) bought d) will buy

## Negation النفــى

فاعل + did not (didn't) + inf. ...

* We played football yesterday. ⟶ We did not play football yesterday.
* Omar went to the cinema last week. ⟶ Omar didn't go to the cinema last week

اوعى تنسى! تستخدم did / didn't فى السؤال المذيل لجملة الماضى البسيط .

* Fatma phoned you yesterday, didn't she ?

## Question الاستفهام

1) Did + فاعل + inf. ......... ?

* Did you sleep enough yesterday ? ⟶ Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

⟶ Yes, I slept enough. / No, I didn't sleep enough.

2) أداة استفهام + did + فاعل = inf. ......... ?

* Where did you travel three years ago ? ⟶ I travelled to London.

ولكن عند السؤال عن الفاعل لا نستخدم فعل مساعد

Who visited you yeaterday ?

What happened when you returned home late last night ?

Test your self

7- You read the newspaper article about farming, .............. you ? (مرحلة أولى ٢٠١٣)

a) haven't b) didn't c) have d) aren't



# Passive المبنى للمجهول

مفعول + was / were + p.p + (by + اسم / ضمير مفعول) + تكملة الجملة.

| | |
|---|---|
| إثبات | مفعول به + was / were + pp ... |
| نفى | مفعول به + was / were + not + pp ... |
| سؤال بـ هل | Was / Were + مفعول به + pp ... ? |
| سؤال بأداة استفهام | Wh + was / were + مفعول به + pp ...? |

| Active | Passive |
|---|---|
| Hossam saw the match. | The match was seen by Hossam. |
| I didn't see the match. | The match wasn't seen by me. |
| Did you visit your grandparets ? | Were your grandparents visited by you ? |
| When did you visit your grandparents ? | When were your grandparents visited by you ? |
| Who visited you ? | Who were you visited by ? |

8- Zeinab's biographical accounts of her life .............. by her brother Ahmed. (LM)
a) were written b) was written c) had been written d) wrote

## Past continuous الماضى المستمر



### Form التكوين

فاعل + was / were + v.ing



### Usage الاستخدام

١ـ يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرًا فى وقت محدد فى الماضى .

* Tarek was studying English yesterday evening.

1- We .............. TV from ten to eleven last night.
a) were watching b) was watching c) watching d) be watching

٢ـ يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرًا فى الماضى عندما قطعه حدث آخر .

* I was reading a story when my friend arrived.

9- Ahmed's car was hit by a driver who .............. at mad speed. (دور أول حديث ٢٠١٦)
a) was driving b) drive c) was driven d) drives

10- I said "Hello" to my uncle, but he couldn't hear me because he .............. to the radio. (دور ثان م. أولى ٢٠٠٢)
a) has listened b) was listening c) is listening d) would listen

11- Hany couldn't answer the phone because he .............. a shower. (دور أول م. أولى ٢٠٠٧)
a) had b) was having c) had d) had had

٣ـ يستخدم للتعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمرين فى نفس الوقت فى الماضى (متزامنين) .

* While I was doing my homework, my sister was watching TV.



## Key words الكلمات الدالة

للتعبير عن هذه المعانى نستخدم الروابط الزمنية التالية :

ماضى مستمر / ماضى بسيط ⟵ ماضى مستمر + (بينما) While – As – Just as

* While I was studying, my father came home.

I was doing my homework, while my sister .............. TV.

a) am watching b) was watching c) had watched d) watching

ركز! عند وجود when نستخدم الماضى المستمر مع الفعل الذى يستغرق وقتًا أطول (سواءً جاء قبلها أو بعدها)

ماضى مستمر / ماضى بسيط ⟵ When + ماضى بسيط / ماضى مستمر,

ماضى مستمر / ماضى بسيط + when + ماضى مستمر / ماضى بسيط

* When my father came home, I was studying.
* My father came home when I was studying.
* I was studying when my father was watching TV.

12- While I .............. home, I saw some of my friends. (السودان م. أولى ٢٠١٠)

a) am walking b) was walking c) has walked d) walk

13- She .............. a magazine when somebody knocked at the door. (دور ثان م. أولى ٢٠٠٧) (دور ثان م. أولى ٢٠٠١)

a) read b) reads c) was reading d) had read

14- What .............. you doing when the lights went out last night ? (LM)

a) was b) had been c) have d) were

15- While he was working as clerk for a judge, he .............. himself as a great legal writer. (LM)

a) establishes b) has established c) establishing d) established

## ملاحظات هامة

١) عندما يكون الفعل الطويل (الذى كان مستمرًا) فعلًا يصف الحالة مثل : to be / look / seem أو أحد أفعال الحواس نستخدم الماضى البسيط بدلًا من الماضى المستمر .

* While I was at home, a man knocked on the door and asked for help.

16- Hend .............. ill when I visited her.

a) seem b) had seem c) seemed d) seeming

٢) عند عدم وجود فاعل بعد while / when نستخدم v.ing

While / When + v.ing ........., ماضى مستمر / ماضى بسيط

* Mohammed hurt his knee while playing football.

17- While .............. the new plan, Sami noticed that it was too long. (نموذج الوزارة الرابع ٢٠١٧)

a) revise b) revising c) revises d) revised

18- As my mother was exhausted, she fell asleep while .............. TV. (دور ثان حديث ٢٠١٥)

a) was watching b) had watched c) being watched d) watching

ركز عندما تربط while جملتين فاعلهما واحد يمكن أن يأتى بعدها جملة ماضى مستمر أو V.ing ولكن إذا اختلف فاعل الجملتين يأتى بعدها جملة ماضى مستمر حتى يتضح الفاعلان .

٣) عند عدم وجود فاعل بعد when, while تستخدم v + ing لكن بشرط أن يكون فاعل الجملتين واحد

* While Belal was running, he fell down. (√)
* While running, Belal fell down. (√)
* While Belal was crossing the street, a motorbike hit him. (√)
* While crossing the street, a motorbile hit Belal. (×)



19- While ............... the light went out.
a) studying b) I was studying c) study d) being study

4) During + noun ........., ماضى مستمر / ماضى بسيط

* During lunch, my friend phoned me.

20- During ..............., we made several important decisions.
a) the meeting b) meeting c) I was meeting d) met

5- On + v.ing ........., ماضى مستمر / ماضى بسيط

* On having lunch, my friend phoned me.

## Negation النفــى

فاعل + was not (wasn't) / were not (werent) + v.ing ... .

* I was seeing the match. ⟶ I wasn't seeing the match.

## Question الاستفهام

1- Was / Were + فاعل + v. ing ......... ?

* Were you sleeping at 10 last night ? ⟶ Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.

⟶ Yes, I was sleeping at 10 last night. / No, I wasn't sleeping at 10 last night.

2- أداة استفهام + was / were + فاعل + v.ing ......... ?

* What were you doing at 10 last night ? I was sleeping.

* Who was phoning you when I arrived ? ولكن عند السؤال عن الفاعل لا نستخدم فعل مساعد

* What was happening when you returned home last night ?

## Passive المبنى للمجهول

مفعول + was / were + being + p.p + (by + اسم / ضمير مفعول) + تكملة الجملة.

| | |
|---|---|
| إثبــات | مفعول به + was / were + being + pp ... . |
| نفــى | مفعول به + was / were + not + being + pp ... . |
| سؤال بـ هل | Was / were + مفعول به + being + pp ... ? |
| سؤال بأداة استفهام | Wh + was / were + مفعول به + being + pp ... ? |

| Active | Passive |
|---|---|
| Amr was seeing the match. | The match was being seen by Amr. |
| I wasn't seeing the match. | The match wasn't being seen by me. |
| Were you seeing the match ? | Was the match being seen by you ? |
| Where were you seeing the match ? | Where was the match being seen by you ? |
| Who was seeing the match ? | Who was the match being seen by ? |



# Past perfect الماضى التام

## Form التكوين

فاعل + had + pp

## Usage الاستخدام

ـ للتعبير عن حدث قد تم قبل وقت معين فى الماضى، وغالبًا نستخدم إشارة زمنية للماضى + (By).

* By eleven o'clock last night, I had done my homework.

ـ للتعبير عن حدث قد تم فى الماضى قبل حدث ماضى آخر، فيكون الفعل الأول (الأقدم) ماضى تام ويكون الفعل الثانى (الأحدث) ماضى بسيط

* I had finished my work before I took a break.

ـ للتعبير عن حدث تم فى الماضى وكانت له نتيجة واضحة، وقد نستخدم قبله بعض الروابط مثل : because / as / since لأن

* We weren't hungry because we had already eaten.
* We had already eaten, so we weren't hungry.

21- They couldn't go swimming because they .............. their swimsuite. (دور أول ٢٠١٧)

a) forget b) have forgotten c) had forgotten d) will forget

22- We arrived half an hour late. The film .............. half an hour earlier. (نموذج الوزارة الثانى ٢٠١١)

a) began b) was beginning c) had begun d) has begun

23- The children .............. tails to their donkey pictures then hung them up. (LM)

a) are attaching b) have attached c) had been attached d) had attached

24- When Nermeen went back to school, she found she .............. the wrong composition the day before. (دور أول م. أولى ٢٠٠١)

a) wrote b) had written c) had been written d) has written

25- When he returned home, he found that his mobile phone .............. (دور أول م. أولى ٢٠٠٨)

a) had disappeared b) has disappeared
c) has been disappeared d) had been disappeared

## Key words الكلمات الدالة

لاحظ استخدام زمن الماضى التام مع الكلمات والتعبيرات الآتية :

After / As soon as / When ⟶ ماضى تام, ماضى بسيط

ماضى بسيط ⟶ after / as soon as / when ⟶ ماضى تام

* As soon as I had done my homework, I went to bed.
* I went to bed when I had done my homework.

26- After they .............. the match, the players jumped with joy. (دور ثان م. أولى ٢٠٠٤)

a) would win b) win c) winning d) had won

27- After he .............. some good news, he left home. (دور ثان ٢٠٠٦)

a) had received b) has received c) is received d) receives

28- As soon as the teacher .............. the lesson, the students started to ask their questions. (دور أول م. أولى ٢٠٠١)

a) finishes b) have finished c) had finished d) will finish



Before / By the time / When ⟶ ماضى تام ,ماضى بسيط

ماضى بسيط ⟶ before / by the time / when ⟶ ماضى تام

* Before I went out, I had done my homework.

29- By the time he reached the bus stop, the bus ..............

a) leave b) leaves c) will leave d) had left

30- By the time I arrived at school, the bell .............. (دور ثان م. أولى ٢٠٠٥)

a) ring b) would ring c) had already rung d) rings

31- Many of the students .............. questions for the speaker before he arrived. (LM)

a) had prepared b) have prepared c) been preparing d) was preparing

خد بالك من الخدعة دى! إذا لم يوجد فاعل بعد After / Before نستخدم v.ing

After + v.ing / noun, ⟶ ماضى بسيط

Before + v.ing / noun, ⟶ ماضى تام / ماضى بسيط

* After doing my homework, I went out.

* I washed my hands before lunch.

Test your self

32- Before .............. for London, he had paid off his debts. (دور أول م. أولى ٢٠٠٧)

a) leaving b) left c) had left d) leave

33- Fawzi ..............already read some of Yahia Haqqi's writing before learning about him in class.

a) have b) had c) is d) was

ماضى تام ⟶ till / until ⟶ فاعل + didn't + inf.

ماضى تام ⟶ مفعول + wasn't / weren't + p.p + till / until

* I didn't go out till I had done my homework.

* The car wasn't bought until I had saved its price.

ممكن Until / Till تأتي فى بداية الكلام.

* Until it was twelve, I didn't go to bed.

خد بالك من الحتة دى!

يأتى الفعل مثبتًا قبل till / until إذا كان يشير للنفى مثل : refuse / decline يرفض – object يعترض
أو إذا كان الفاعل به كلمة تدل على النفى مثل : No one – Nobody – Nothing – Neither - ...

* He refused to go out until he had done his homework.

* No one left the meeting till a lot of decisive decisions had been taken.

نلاحظ أن الفعل المنفى قبل till هو الذى وقع بعد الفعل الأول الموجود بعد till ولكن:
الفعل الذى وقع أولا ممكن يأتى قبل till ولكن فى هذه الحالة يأتى مثبتا:

* We had / waited till the doctor arrived.

Test your self

34- Mona didn't send the message to her father until she .............. it. (دور أول حديث ٢٠١٦)

a) has been writing b) has written c) had written d) writing

ماضى بسيط + فاعل + {than / when / when} + p.p + {no sooner / hardly / scarcely} + had + فاعل




* I had no sooner done my homework than I went to bed.

* She had hardly watched the film when she slept.

* We had Scarcely gone out when it began to rain.

No sooner / Hardly / Scarcely } + had + فاعل + p.p { than / when / when } + فاعل + ماضى بسيط

* No sooner had I done my homework than I went out.
* Hardly had she watched the film when she slept.
* Scarcely had we gone out when it began to rain.

35- No sooner …………… the noise than we rushed to the spot. (دور أول ٢٠١٤ نظام حديث)

a) had we heard b) have we heard c) we had heard d) we did hear

It was only when + ماضى تام, (that) + ماضى بسيط

It wasn't until + ماضى تام, (that) + ماضى بسيط

لاحظ استخدام الماضى التام بعد By then ومعناها قبل ذلك الوقت :

* He arrived home at 11 o'clock yesterday. By then, the train had stopped.

ويستخدم الماضى التام بعد wish / If only للتعبير عن التمنى فى الماضى :

* I wish I had worked harder last year.

ويستهدم الماضى التام أيضا بعد If فى الحالة الثالثة :

* If she hadn't called, I wouldn't have known.

بمجرد …. {
- Having + p.p, → ماضى بسيط
- On + v.ing / noun, → ماضى بسيط
- Immediately on / after + v.ing / noun, → ماضى بسيط

* Having done my homework, I went out.

* On seeing the lion , I felt frightened

36- On …………… that he had passed his driving test, Taha was very happy. (WB p.118)

a) heard b) he heard c) to hear d) hearing

37- …………… feeling the pain of the injection, she gave a spontaneous cry.(نموذج الوزارة الأول ٢٠١٧)

a) After b) In c) Before d) On

38- Having …………… the shopping, mother started to prepare lunch. (دور ثان حديث ٢٠١٥)

a) do b) she did c) she does d) done

39- …………… finished work, I went home. (دور أول قديم ٢٠١٦)

a) After b) Having c) Have d) On

40- Having …………… in medicine, he became a doctor. (نموذج الوزارة الثانى ٢٠١٨)

a) graduate b) graduated c) graduating d) graduates




١- إذا لم يكن هناك فاصل زمنى بين الحدثين يمكن استخدام الماضى البسيط فى الجملتين مع كل الروابط السابقة .

* As soon as Mo.Salah scored the goal. Fans cheered and jumped with joy.

* No sooner did Mo.Salah score the goal than fans cheered and jumped with joy.





٢ـ إذا احتوت الجملة على ثلاثة أحداث (أفعال) أو أكثر فى الماضى نضع الحدث الذى وقع أولًا (الأقدم) فى زمن الماضى التام وباقى الأحداث فى زمن الماضى البسيط .

* Before I left the office, I made sure that I had locked the safe.
* When I heard that Omar got the full mark, I realised that he had studied very hard.

٣ـ لاحظ الفرق فى المعنى بين الجملتين الآتيتين باستخدام : When

* When I arrived home, my father left.(غادر أبى المنزل لحظة وصولى المنزل وتمكنت من رؤيته)
* When I arrived home, my father had left. (غادر أبى المنزل قبل وصولى ولم أتمكن من رؤيته)

٤ـ ولاحظ الفرق أيضًا بين الجملتين الآتيتين :

* The man sitting next to me on the plane is nervous. He has never flown before.
* The man sitting next to me on the plane was nervous. He had never flown before.

عند وجود ظروف المضارع التام مثل : just / already / yet / ever / never وكانت أحداث الجملة فى الماضى نستخدم الماضى التام بدلًا من المضارع التام :

* When I arrived home, my father had just left.
* The house was clean. They had already cleaned it.
* When I met him, he hadn't finished his homework yet.
* It was the best novel I had ever read.




**Before that = after و After that = Before**

* I had done my homework, after that I went out.
* I went out, before that I had done my homework.

41- President Sadat died in 1981, before that our army .............. the Suez Canal in 1973. (السودان ٢٠١٦)

a) crossed b) had crossed c) have crossed d) was crossing

لو بدأت الجملة (inf. + ing) نستخدم الماضى البسيط وليس الماضى التام

42- Writing a lot of novels, Naguib Mahfouz..............famous as a novelist.(نموذج الوزارة الأول ٢٠١٨)

a) is becoming b) had become c) become d) became

## Negation النفى

**فاعل + had not (hadn't) + pp ......**

* By 12 last night, I had slept. → By 12 last night, I hadn't slept.

## Question الاستفهام

**1- Had + فاعل + pp ......... ?**

* Had you slept by 12 last night ? → Yes, I had. / No, I hadn't.
→ Yes, I had slept by 12 last night. / No, I hadn't slept by 12 last night.

**2- أداة استفهام + had + فاعل + pp ......... ?**

* What had you done by 12 last night ? I had slept.

ولكن عند السؤال عن الفاعل لا نستخدم فعل مساعد

* Who had rung after we slept last night ?
* What had happened after you slept last night ?

# Passive المبنى للمجهول

مفعول + had + been + p.p + (by + ضمير مفعول / اسم) + تكملة لجملة.

| | |
|---|---|
| إثبات | مفعول به + had + been + pp ...... |
| نفى | مفعول به + had not + been + pp ...... |
| سؤال بـ هل | Had (not) + مفعول به + been + pp ...... ? |
| سؤال بأداة استفهام | Wh. + had (not) + مفعول به + been + pp + ...... ? |

| Active | Passive |
|---|---|
| Mohammed had seen the match. | The match had been seen by Mohammed. |
| I hadn't seen the match. | The match hadn't been seen by me. |
| Had you seen the match ? | Had the match been seen by you ? |
| Where had you seen the match ? | Where had the match been seen by you ? |
| Who had seen the match ? | Who had the match been seen by ? |




## 1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

### 1- Student's Book Exercises

1- I first ............... stories and poems when I was at primary school.
(a) is writing (b) wrote (c) have written (d) written

2- When I was seven, I wrote a poem which ............... a prize.
(a) have won (b) wins (c) win (d) won

3- While I was finishing one story, I ............... for the next one.
(a) was planning (b) planning (c) had planned (d) have planned

4- As soon as I'd finished a story, I ............... the next one.
(a) starting (b) had started (c) started (d) have started

5- I'd changed my last novel six times before I ............... happy with it.
(a) was (b) had been (c) was being (d) would be

6- A famous writer ............... the book a year ago.
(a) was written (b) written (c) wrote (d) was writing

7- I ............... a book when you phoned me last night.
(a) was reading (b) am reading (c) reading (d) have read

8- She phoned me while ............... a shower, so I couldn't answer.
(a) having (b) was having (c) had (d) I was having

9- I ............... any of his books before I read this one.
(a) wasn't reading (b) hadn't read (c) wasn't read (d) mightn't read

10- Sorry. I didn't answer the phone because I ...............
(a) am praying (b) was praying (c) had prayed (d) prayed

11- I ............... the police after I had seen the accident.
(a) telephones (b) had telephoned (c) telephoned (d) telephone

12- By the time Nada arrived, we ............... lunch, so there was nothing for her to eat.
a have  b had  c were having  d had had
13- I ............... just finished doing the exercise when my father returned home.
a have  b had had  c were having  d had
14- While I ............... football, I fell and broke my leg.
a playing  b had had  c was playing  d had

## 2- Workbook Exercises

15- I once ............... the newspaper every day. Now, I don't have the time.
a had read  b used to read  c am used to reading  d was reading
16- As soon as we arrived at school, the first lesson ...............
a was beginning  b has began  c begin  d had begun
17- I ............... the film before I read the book.
a 'd already seen  b has already seen  c 'v already seen  d already see
18- What ............... when I called you ? You sounded very busy.
a do you do  b did you do  c were you doing  d are you doing
19- I ............... my own computer for three years before anything went wrong with it.
a 'd have  b 'd had  c have had  d have
20- While she ............... her homework, my sister was listening to music.
a did  b does  c is doing  d was doing
21- I ............... to the museum in 2015.
a went  b have gone  c have been  d had been
22- In 2010, my parents ............... in a small flat in the city centre.
a live  b had lived  c have lived  d lived
23- Yesterday evening, we ............... for our English test when all the lights went out.
a have revised  b had recised  c revised  d were revising
24- My mother made me a cake. It ............... of lemons.
a has tasted  b tastes  c tasted  d was tasting
25- It was dark when we reached the beach because the sun ............... down.
a was going  b had gone  c has gone  d goes
26- After Mona had played the piano, she ............... her sister with her homework.
a is helping  b was helping  c helps  d helped

## 3- Longman Exercises

27- I didn't go to school until I ............... breakfast.
a have  b had  c have had  d had had
28- Having ............... the visa, I booked a flight to Canada.
a received  b had received  c to receive  d receiving
29- As soon as I saw the accident, I ............... the ambulance.
a phone  b will phone  c had phoned  d phoned
30- I returned the book to the library when I ............... it.
a will read  b had read  c was reading  d have read
31- By dinner time, mother ............... prepared all the dishes we like most. Food was really delicious.
a has already  b had already  c hadn't already  d already has



32- Adel ............... in Tanta in 2002.
a) is born b) bore c) was born d) had born

33- I ............... lunch when my close friend arrived, so I warmly asked him to share the meal with me.
a) had b) am having c) was having d) had had

34- There are always economic crises ............... wars.
a) while b) as c) when d) during

35- While ............... for the school bus, I met one of my old friends.
a) being waited b) am waiting c) was waiting d) waiting

36- While Samir was very busy doing his homework, his sister ............... to loud music; he wasn't able to concentrate.
a) had listened b) was listening c) is listening d) listened

37- Egypt qualified for the World Football Cup finals in Russia in 2018. It ............... since 1990.
a) hadn't qualified b) hasn't qualified c) didn't qualify d) won't qualify

38- I no longer play tennis as I ...............
a) am used b) am used to c) used to d) used

39- What ............... at 7 yesterday ?
a) you were doing b) have you done c) were you doing d) did you do

40- I realized that I ............... a silly mistake in the exam when I returned home and checked my answer.
a) have made b) had made c) am making d) made

## 4- Professional Exercises

41- Omar didn't buy the car until he ............... its whole price.
a) had been saving b) saved c) had saved d) saving

42- When I arrived at the station, the train ..............., therefore I took a taxi.
a) had left b) had been left c) left d) leaves

43- I used to ............... essays very quickly.
a) be written b) write c) writing d) be writing

44- My poem ............... second prize in a national competition for school children.
a) have won b) wins c) win d) won

45- By the time the telephone rang, they ............... the match.
a) watching b) had watched c) were watching d) watch

46- He ............... the tree when he suddenly fell down.
a) climbed b) climbs c) was climbing d) will climb

47- On ............... the film, my father came.
a) watch b) watches c) watched d) watching

48- They saw the fighting people while ............... home.
a) were driving b) drove c) driving d) driven

49- As he was carrying the vase, he ............... it on the floor.
a) drops b) dropped c) had dropped d) was dropping

50- After his father ..............., he didn't go to school.
a) has died b) had died c) has died d) dies

51- Having done her house work, Yara ............... out for a walk.
a) went b) had gone left c) go d) going

52- ............... 1992, I graduated from university.
a) At b) On c) In d) of

53- As soon as the police caught the robbers, they ............... to the police station.
a) took b) were taking c) had been taken d) were taken



54- .............. the match, Mohammed Salah scored three goals.
a When b After c During d On

55- While I was watching the match, the dinner ..............
a cooked b was cokking c was being cooked d was cooked

56- My new glasses .............. badly when my little son ran over them.
a had broken b were breaking c had been broken d were broken

57- After our house .............., we furnished it well.
a had painted b was painting c had been painted d painted

58- I .............. to read about the Arab literature for two hours daily until I graduated.
a used to b am used c was used d used

59- After .............., Youssef revised the composition at once.
a writing b being written c been written d had written

60- Having .............., the prisoners went home.
a released b being released c been released d releasing

61- It was only when he had finished work .............. he left the office.
a that b than c then d since

62- In the ancient times, there .............. mobile phones.
a used to be b didn't use c didn't use to be d were used

63- After I left the office, I found out that I .............. to lock the safe.
a forgot b was forgotten c had forgotten d forgotten

64- I .............. studied my lessons than I watched the film.
a no sooner had b had no sooner c did no sooner d no sooner

65- .............. furnished his new flat when he moved into it.
a Hardly had he b Hardly he had c He had hardly d Hardly had

66- Neither of my friends .............. to my wedding party till I had invited them.
a didn't come b hadn't come c would come d came

## Professional advanced Exercises

67- I .............. from my brother until last week.
a not heard b had never heard c have never heard d had never listened

68- When .............. , the report was sent to the minister.
a writing b had written c written d was written

69- More than two hundred people .............. the museum when the bomb exploded.
a were visiting b visited c was visiting d are visiting

70- We could not move back into our office .............. it had been cleaned.
a when b after c while d till

71- I arrived home late yesterday but my wife .............. dinner yet.
a didn't prepare b hasn't prepared c hadn't prepared d was not prepared

## 5- Exercises from previous exams

72- Ali .............. travelling by sea. (السودان ٢٠١١)
a used to b using to c is used to d uses to

73- They .............. to spend the feast with us every year until we moved. (ث.ع. ٢٠١٠)
a use b are used c have used d used

74- No sooner .............. the noise than we rushed to the spot. (ث.ع. ٢٠١٤)
a had we heard b did we hear c we had heard d we did hear

75- While .............. Egypt, tourists enjoy sightseeing. (السودان ٢٠١٤)
a visiting b was visiting c visited d was visited

76- I .............. a car accident while coming to school. (تجريبي ٢٠١٦)
a was seeing b saw c see d have seen



77- .............. finished my work, I went home. (ث.ع. ٢٠١٦)

ⓐ After ⓑ Having ⓒ Have ⓓ On

78- .............. feeling the pain of the injection, she gave a spontaneous cry. (تجريبي ٢٠١٧)

ⓐ After ⓑ In ⓒ Having ⓓ on

79- While .............. the new plan, Sami noticed that it was too long. (تجريبي ٢٠١٧)

ⓐ revise ⓑ revising ⓒ revises ⓓ revised

80- .............. reaching the airport, Ali found out that he had left one of his suitcases at home. (ث.ع. ٢٠١٨)

ⓐ On ⓑ During ⓒ After ⓓ Despite

81- When Nermeen went back to school, she found she .............. the wrong composition. (ث.ع. ٢٠٠١)

ⓐ wrote ⓑ had written ⓒ had been written ⓓ has written

82- President Sadat died in 1981, before that our army .............. the Suez Canal in 1973. (السودان ٢٠١٦)

ⓐ crossed ⓑ had crossed ⓒ have crossed ⓓ was crossing

83- We arrived half an hour late. The film .............. half an hour earlier. (تجريبي ٢٠١١)

ⓐ began ⓑ was beginning ⓒ had begun ⓓ has begun

84- I said "Hello" to my uncle, but he couldn't hear me because he .............. to the radio. (ث.ع. ٢٠٠٢)

ⓐ has listened ⓑ was listening ⓒ is listening ⓓ would listen

85- I'd rather you .............. this car. It's a bargain. (تجريبية ٢٠١٤)

ⓐ buy ⓑ to buy ⓒ bought ⓓ will buy

86- You read the newspaper article about farming, .............. you ? (ث.ع. ٢٠١٣)

ⓐ haven't ⓑ didn't ⓒ are ⓓ aren't

87- The children .............. tails to their donkey pictures then hung them up. (Longman)

ⓐ are attaching ⓑ have attached ⓒ attached ⓓ had attached

88- The Romans .............. Petra nearly two thousands of years ago. (تجريبي ٢٠١١)

ⓐ have captured ⓑ were captured ⓒ captured ⓓ had captured

89- .............. they got home, she had already left. (ث. أزهرية ٢٠١٩)

ⓐ By then ⓑ As soon as ⓒ By the time ⓓ Having

90- She .............. the city before the school trip. (ث.ع. ٢٠١٩)

ⓐ has already visited ⓑ had already visited ⓒ visits ⓓ visiting

91. When Amr arrived, we ................ dinner. He found nothing to eat. (ث.ع. ٢٠٢٠)

ⓐ have had ⓑ had had ⓒ had ⓓ were having

92.As soon as I'd finished my story, I ............ the next one. (تجريبي ٢_٢٠٢٠)

ⓐ started ⓑ would start ⓒ was starting ⓓ will start

## 6- advanced out of the box exercises

93- Bassel used to be naughty, but now he ...............

ⓐ no longer is ⓑ no longer does ⓒ does no longer ⓓ is no longer

94- He has sold his car. He ............... that car since he was 21.

ⓐ had had ⓑ has had ⓒ had ⓓ was having

95- When the time allowed for the test was over, the students .............. yet.

ⓐ haven't finished ⓑ hadn't finished ⓒ didn't finish ⓓ don't finish

96- As soon as I .............. Fatma, I realised that I had met her before.

ⓐ had seen ⓑ saw ⓒ was seeing ⓓ see






97- Last night, I was watching an interesting film and .............. popcorn.
ⓐ being eating ⓑ eating ⓒ ate ⓓ was eating

98- Mr Muhammed Ayman .............. a master's degree as soon as he .............. to Cairo.
ⓐ has begun / is returning ⓑ began / returned
ⓒ is beginning / returned ⓓ was beginning / returns

99- Mriem quitter trying for the swimming team after that time she .............. well.
ⓐ swims ⓑ will swim ⓒ was swimming ⓓ had swum

100- Aseel .............. some notes earlier and .............. to them during her presentation. In the event, however, she didn't use them once.
ⓐ will have written / will refer ⓑ am going to write / refer
ⓒ had written / was going to refer ⓓ wrote / have referred

101- After Esraa .............. to turn up for our appointment for the third time, I .............. to meet her again.
ⓐ is failing / am refusing ⓑ has failed / had refused
ⓒ was failing / will refuse ⓓ had failed / refused

102 - As Nureen .............. the party, a strange man .............. her.
ⓐ left / has been approaching ⓑ is leaving / has approached
ⓒ has left / approaches ⓓ was leaving / approached

103- Me Ahmed and his wife Abeer .............. some shopping during their lunch break, but they couldn't as Abeer .............. awful because of her cold.
ⓐ were going to do / felt ⓑ have done / have felt
ⓒ will do / am feeling ⓓ did / was feeling

104- Nadeen .............. her book in the launderette while her washing ..............
ⓐ have readk / dries ⓑ read / was drying
ⓒ was reading / has dried ⓓ have read / is drying

105- Nurhan .............. onto the train because the station guard .............. his whistle.
ⓐ has hurried / blows ⓑ hurries / has been blowing
ⓒ hurried / was blowing ⓓ was hurrying / has blown

## 2- a) Translate into Arabic :

1- Throughout history, our Arab scientists have fascinated the world with their amazing contributions and discoveries.

..........................................................................................................................

2- Our Arab scientists have enriched scientific research. So, we should take pride in them and follow their footsteps. (ث.ع. ٢٠١٨)

..........................................................................................................................

## b) Translate into English :

١ـ من الضروري اتخاذ الاحتياطات اللازمة لمواجهة مخاطر الأمطار غير المتوقعة . (ث.ع. ٢٠١٨)

..........................................................................................................................

٢ـ تهدف المناظرات إلى تدريب الأجيال على المشاركة والنقد البناء . (ث.ع. ٢٠١٨)

..........................................................................................................................

## Enrich your vocabulary كلمات تساعدك فى الترجمة

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| aim at | تهدف إلى | face = confront | يواجه / يتصدى لـ |
| constructive = positive | بناء | fascinate | يُذهل / يُدهش |
| contribute to | يساهم / يشارك فى | footsteps | آثار أقدام (خطى) |
| contribution | مساهمة / مشاركة | generation | جيل |
| criticism | نقد | necessary | لازم / ضرورى |
| dangers = hazards | مخاطر | scientific research | البحث العلمى |
| debates | مناظرات | take precautions | يتخذ احتياطات |
| destructive = negative | هدام | take pride in | يفخر (يعتز) بـ |
| discoveries | اكتشافات | throughout | عبر |
| enrich | يثرى (يجعله غنيًا بـ) | unexpected | غير المتوقع |





Test on unit 1

مع مراعاة ما يستجد من
مواصفات لامتحان أخر العام

## Vocabulary and Structures

### 1- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1- Mr. Khaled gave me a camera and all its ..............
a attaches b attachments c attacks d contacts

2- This dress is not modern, it is ..............
a stylish b modern c new-fashioned d old-fashioned

3- He used to give us pens as a/an .............. when we did well.
a reward b award c reword d ward

4- He won a prize for one of the .............. of his short stories.
a pack b school c collect d collections

5- To .............. means to make a new product or idea successful.
a develop b divide c revolve d involve

6- Haqqi worked as a .............. in different countries.
a ambassador b diplomat c writer d translator

7- He is an expert .............. Arab culture.
a with b on c that d by

8- As .............. as I am concerned, this is an interesting book.
a long b soon c tall d far

9- I write from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon, with .............. break for coffee at midday.
a ten-minutes b ten minutes' c ten minute's d a ten-minute

10- He worked .............. for more than 20 years.
a aboard b broad c abroad d board

11- He was a very strong .............. in the power of education and supported many young Egyptian writers.
a belief b believe c believer d disberliever

12- The storm destroyed the sandcastle that we ..............
a built b had built c built had d built

13- The teachers who are .............. usually have no space for fun.
a strict b happy c funny d irony

14- When I reached the station, the train ............... I missed it!
a had left b left c had been left d has left

15- Al Gamalya is a famous .............. of Cairo.
a restrict b governorate c suburb d district

16- The First World War .............. for four years, from 1914 to 1918.
a lasted b had lasted c has lasted d was lasted

17- They saw the accident while .............. home.
a were driving b drove c driving d drive

18- I .............. Mr El-Shahat a year ago.
a hadn't met b haven't met c didn't meet d won't meet

19- Shakespeare .............. 37 plays.
a has written b wrote c had written d was written

20- I .............. a decision to improve my English after being appointed.
a did b made c played d got



21- By the time Alexander ............... 20, his mother had spent all her money.

ⓐ is ⓑ has been ⓒ had been ⓓ was

22- Fatma was exhausted. She had been ............... a lot of housework all day.

ⓐ doing ⓑ making ⓒ getting ⓓ taking

23- When we got up that morning, there was sand all over the streets. There ............... a sandstorm.

ⓐ has been ⓑ had been ⓒ would be ⓓ is

24- Before I went to my friend's flat, she ............... for school.

ⓐ already left ⓑ is already left ⓒ had already left ⓓ is leaving

25- Gehad and her husband moved into their own flat last weekend. Before that, they ............... with Leila's parents.

ⓐ had lived ⓑ live ⓒ have lived ⓓ were living

26- Osama fell asleep during the match because he ............... to bed late last night.

ⓐ had gone ⓑ was going ⓒ gone ⓓ has gone

27- Hossam borrowed money from Moawad because he ............... his money at home.

ⓐ leaves ⓑ has left ⓒ had left ⓓ was leaving

28- Nasser knew Sayed was at the club because Sayed ............... him before.

ⓐ phones ⓑ was phoning ⓒ has been phoning ⓓ had phoned

29- While Mr Ahmed ............... at the bus stop, it started to rain.

ⓐ waits ⓑ waited ⓒ has waited ⓓ was waiting

30- Mr Maged ............... the faculty of Arts, English Department, in 1992.

ⓐ qualified as ⓑ graduated from ⓒ graduated in ⓓ graduated

## B) Reading Comprehension

### 2- Read the following passage then answer the questions :

Choosing which university fits your interests and academic background is an important decision that will greatly influence the success of your university study. In the UK alone, there are hundreds of choices and therefore you need to be strategic in making a shortlist of universities and narrowing down your choices into second and first choice. This involves weighing some factors such as your motivation and aspiration, your personality, your location, and your budget. People attend university for different reasons, so ask yourself what you want from your target university and what you want to do after you graduate. Many people attend top universities because of the prestige without considering their choice of future career. If you have interst in a particular career, you should find universities worth a better reputation for your career choice than others.

With a degree from a university that is most respected in the profession you want enter, it will be easy for you to get your dream job and you will be able to climb the career ladder fast. Your personality types also play an important role in your success as a university student. A scholarly type student usually has self/motivation to work hard in order to face exams and achieve high grades. This type of person will find comfort in a highly academic environment offered by top world universities such as Oxford or Cambridge. On the contrary, if you are not a type of person who can study for hours and getting top grades is not your main priority, you had better go to a university with a more laid-back academic environment so that you will not be stressful all the time and can enjoy your life at university.

Coming home could be a good escape during your hard time at university, so think about the distance between your home and the target university. If you get homesick easily, you should not consider choosing a university outside your hometown or which takes more than a day to travel by land or water. However, if distance is not a problem for you, you might want to consider studying abroad, especially at a university whose reputation is better than the universities in your home country. Last but not least, calculate your financial ability, which should cover tuition تعليم fees and cost of living. Both vary across the country and different universities, so do your homework by doing some research in order to find out which <u>one</u> fits your bills. If you cannot afford to go to the university of your choice, you can search for financial aid in the forms of student loans, grant, or scholarship. Do remember that if you decide to obtain a loan, you have to pay for it after you finish your study.




## A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d :

1- Why do you need to choose the right university ?
a) Because it will make you happy.
b) Because life at university is difficult.
c) Because it has an impact on your success at university.
d) Because the right university is difficult to find.

2- Which university should you go to if you already have a career choice ?
a) One with the lowest tuition fees
b) One that offers you a scholarship
c) One that has a good reputation in your future profession
d) One that has the higherst prestige.

3- What type of student will enjoy a highly academic environment ?
a) A student who has self-motivation to work hard
b) A smart student who does not need to study hard for exams
c) A student who puts the highest priority on student societies
d) A student who does not have a part-time job

4- Where should you study if you are prone to homesickness ?
a) Abroad
b) Outisde your hometown
c) At your local university
d) At home

5- What can you do if you do not have enough money to fund your study ?
a) wait for a year to collect money
b) find a full-time job
c) choose to study online
d) find a student loan or scholarship

6- To 'ace exams' probably means ...............
a) do very well in exams
b) avoid difficult exams
c) fail exams
d) hardly pass exams

## B) Answer the following questions :

7- What does the underlined word 'one' refer to ?

........................................................................................................................

8- What do you think could be the best title to this passage ?

........................................................................................................................

9- What are the names of the two top world universities mentioned in the text ?

........................................................................................................................

10- Find words in the passage which mean :
a) carefully considering something in order to make a decision ...................................................
b) something that you want to achieve ...................................................................................

**Islamic selctions (خاص للثانوية الأزهرية – أدبى)**

## 3- A) Choose the correct answer :

1- Omar's ............... was filled with hatred and anger against Prophet Mohamed (PBUH).
a) heart b) soul c) eyes d) head

2- The Prohet (PBUH) prayed to Allah to open the eyes and the heart of ............... to the light of Islam.
a) Omar Ibnul-Khattab b) Amr Ibn-Hisham c) One of them d) Both of them

3- ............... was immunized against the enemies of Islam.
a) Amr Ibn-Hisham b) Prophet Mohamed c) Omar Ibnul-Khattab

4- Omar's sister Fatima and her ............... said Ibn-Zayd had adopted Islam.
a) husband b) son c) daughter d) wife

5- When Omar knew that his sister and her husband had adopted Islam, he was ...............
a) happy b) sleepy c) outraged d) unhappy

## B) Answer the following questions :

1- What was Islam fundamentally based on ? ..........................................................................

2- Whom did Prophet Mohamed (PBUH) hope to be guided to the right path of Isalm ?

........................................................................................................................

3- What did Omar Ibnul-Khattab worship before embracing the religion of Islam ?

........................................................................................................................

4- Was that far away from Monotheism ? ...............................................................................

5- What was Omar's worshipping of Idols far away from ? ........................................................





## C) Writing

**5- Write a paragraph about one hundred and twenty (120) words about Only ONE (1) of the following :**

a) Famous Egyptian writers

b) The importance of reading

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**6- a) Translate into Arabic :**

1- Being a good citizen requires a lot of civilized behaviour like helping the people in need.

(دور ثانى ٢٠١٢)

.......................................................................................................................................

2- Man knows well that life is a mixture of success and failure, hope and despair, happiness and sadness. (تجريبى ٢٠١٧)

.......................................................................................................................................

**b) Translate into English :**

١ـ لقد أصبح تطوير المنظومة التعليمية من أهم الأهداف التى تسعى الحكومة لتحقيقها .

.......................................................................................................................................

٢ـ ينبغى على الوالدين تشجيع أبناءهم على القراءة فى سن مبكرة حتى يمكنهم تكوين شخصياتهم .

.......................................................................................................................................